Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L1	(dendritic or apc or antigen adj presenting cell) same (toleran$) same (graft$ or transplant$)	63	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

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Search Results -

Term	Documents
DENDRITIC.USPT.	5168
DENDRITICS.USPT.	12
APC.USPT.	4237
APCS.USPT.	568
ANTIGEN.USPT.	38956
ANTIGENS.USPT.	26022
PRESENTING.USPT.	78961
PRESENTINGS.USPT.	2
CELL.USPT.	334357
CELLS.USPT.	274670
TOLERAN$	0
((DENDRITIC OR APC OR ANTIGEN ADJ PRESENTING CELL) SAME (TOLERAN$) SAME (GRAFT$ OR TRANSPLANT$)).USPT.	63

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Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L1

Refine Search

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Search History

DATE: Friday, January 10, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

L1: Entry 25 of 63 File: USPT May 2, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6056956 A
TITLE: Non-depleting anti-CD4 monoclonal antibodies and tolerance induction

Detailed Description Text (86):
Although we did not obtain complete tolerance in this strain combination, we found the same combined protocol to be fully tolerance permissive when B10 (H-2.sup.b) skin was grafted onto MHC incompatible CBA/Ca (H-2.sup.k) mice. FIG. 10 shows that 6/8 recipient mice kept their original skin grafts indefinitely (>250 days), while all mice rejected the third party BALB/c skin grafted on day 119 within 15 days. Second B10 grafts had substantially extended survival times (MST=44 days), but all were eventually rejected even when the first grafts, assumed to be genetically identical, were maintained. This result is reproducible and shows clearly that the tolerated first graft enjoys privilege of tenure, despite the presence of effector cells capable of rejecting the second graft. Whatever the mechanism, the original skin graft must have induced, and maintained, a state of unresponsiveness to itself. The ability of mice to distinguish between the first and second B10 grafts seemed to be dependant on rejection of the third party skin, as 5/8 mice given B10.BR instead of BALB/c grafts remained tolerant to all three (FIG. 10). This demonstrates that the recipients were tolerant of B10 minor antigens in the context of both donor MHC, which means that the graft can itself present for tolerance, and also recipient-type MHC, which must have been through reprocessing of the original graft antigens and presentation for tolerance by recipient APCs.

L1: Entry 51 of 63 File: USPT Jul 21, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5783216 A
TITLE: Methods for inhibiting rejection of transplanted tissue

Detailed Description Text (38):
The prolonged duration of recipient unresponsiveness to a viable tissue which eventually might lose the masking antibody or exhibit the ability to resynthesize new uncoated HLA class I determinants suggests that graft specific tolerance may stabilize these transplants. This is substantiated by the lack of large foci of lymphocyte infiltrates in my successful xenografts. This is consistent with my assumption that donor pretreatment of the graft with HLA class I antibody fragments coats class I antigens on transient donor dendritic cells as well as class I antigen on the parenchymal islet cells. With the passage of time post-transplantation, these antigen presenting cells which are potent graft rejection initiators may die off, as occurs with extended culture, thus gradually exposing the recipient to low levels of HLA class I antigens on non-antigen presenting cells.

L1: Entry 57 of 63 File: USPT Nov 25, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5690933 A
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies for inducing tolerance

Detailed Description Text (73):
Although we did not obtain complete tolerance in this strain combination, we found the same combined protocol to be fully tolerance permissive when B10 (H-2.sup.b) skin was grafted onto MHC incompatible CBA/Ca (H-2.sup.k) mice. FIG. 10 shows that 6/8 recipient mice kept their original skin grafts indefinitely (>250 days), while all mice rejected the third party BALB/c skin grafted on day 119 within 15 days. Second B10 grafts had substantially extended survival times (MST=44 days), but all were eventually rejected even when the first grafts, assumed to be genetically identical, were maintained. This result is reproducible and shows clearly that the tolerated first graft enjoys privilege of tenure, despite the presence of effector cells capable of rejecting the second graft. Whatever the mechanism, the original skin graft must have induced, and maintained, a state of unresponsiveness to itself. The ability of mice to distinguish between the first and second B10 grafts seemed to be dependant on rejection of the third party skin, as 5/8 mice given B10.BR instead of BALB/c grafts remained tolerant to all three (FIG. 10). This demonstrates that the recipients were tolerant of B10 minor antigens in the context of both donor MHC, which means that the graft can itself present for tolerance, and also recipient-type MHC, which must have been through reprocessing of the original graft antigens and presentation for tolerance by recipient APCs.

WEST

End of Result Set

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L1: Entry 63 of 63 File: USPT Feb 1, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5283058 A
TITLE: Methods for inhibiting rejection of transplanted tissue

Detailed Description Text (43):
The prolonged duration of recipient unresponsiveness to a viable tissue which eventually might lose the masking antibody or exhibit the ability to resynthesize new uncoated HLA class I determinants suggests that graft specific tolerance may stabilize these transplants. This is substantiated by the lack of large foci of lymphocyte infiltrates in my successful xenografts. This is consistent with my assumption that donor pretreatment of the graft with HLA class I antibody fragments coats class I antigens on transient donor dendritic cells as well as class I antigen on the parenchymal islet cells. With the passage of time post-transplantation, these antigen presenting cells which are potent graft rejection initiators may die off, as occurs with extended culture, thus gradually exposing the recipient to low levels of HLA class I antigens on non-antigen presenting cells.

WEST

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Search Results -

Term	Documents
CD40.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1035
CD40S	0
OF.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	517532
OFS.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	464
CD40IG.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	25
CD40IGS	0
TRANSPLANT$	0
TRANSPLANT.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	4389
TRANSPLANTABILITY.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	4
TRANSPLANTABLE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	425
TRANSPLANTABLE-MOUSE.DWPI,EPAB,JPAB,USPT.	1
((CD40 OF CD40IG) AND (TRANSPLANT$ OR GRAFT$)).USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	0

There are more results than shown above. Click here to view the entire set.

Database:
- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L3

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Friday, January 10, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L3	(cd40 of cd40ig) and (transplant$ or graft$)	0	L3
L2	(cd40 of cd40ig) and (treat$ or therap$ or prevent$ or suppress$ or inhibit$) same (transplant$ or graft$)	0	L2
L1	(cd40 of cd40ig) same (transplant$ or graft$)	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY